

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
3	SHERITA LEE,	Case No. 2:23-cv-00778-GMN-DJA
4		Plaintiff
5	v.	DISMISSAL ORDER
6	CLARK COUNTY JAIL,	
7		Defendant
8		

9 Plaintiff Sherita Lee brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress
10 constitutional violations that she claims she suffered while incarcerated at the Clark
11 County Detention Center. (ECF No. 7.) On September 1, 2023, this Court ordered Lee
12 to file a second amended complaint within 30 days. (ECF No. 5.) The Court warned Lee
13 that the action could be dismissed if she failed to file a second amended complaint by the
14 deadline. (*Id.* at 6.) That deadline expired on October 2, 2023, and Lee has not filed a
15 second amended complaint, moved for an extension, or otherwise responded.

16 **I. DISCUSSION**

17 District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the
18 exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . .
19 dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831
20 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court
21 order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir.
22 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to
23 keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th
24 Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to
25 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public’s
26 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court’s need to manage its docket;
27 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of
28 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In re*

1 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
 2 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

3 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation
 4 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissing Lee's claims.
 5 The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because
 6 a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a
 7 pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542
 8 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of
 9 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

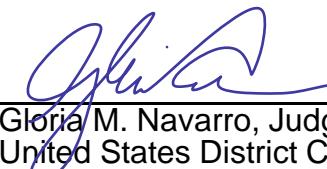
10 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can
 11 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider
 12 dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining
 13 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order
 14 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th
 15 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that
 16 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's
 17 order as satisfying this element[,]” i.e., like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled
 18 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).
 19 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a
 20 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779
 21 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until
 22 and unless Lee files a second amended complaint, the only alternative is to enter a
 23 second order setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is
 24 that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The
 25 circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint
 26 that Lee needs additional time or evidence that she did not receive the Court's screening
 27 order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
 28 circumstances, so the fifth factor favors dismissal.

1 In sum, having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that
2 they weigh in favor of dismissal.

3 **II. CONCLUSION**

4 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on
5 Plaintiff Sherita Lee's failure to file a second amended complaint in compliance with this
6 Court's September 1, 2023, order (ECF No. 5) and for failure to state a claim. The Clerk
7 of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other
8 documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Lee wishes to pursue her claims, she
9 must file a complaint in a new case.

10 DATED THIS 10th day of October 2023.

11 
12 Gloria M. Navarro, Judge
13 United States District Court

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28